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book will lead even the reluctant to concede his right to pride in the achievements of his people.

G. C. SELLERY.

University of Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOLTON, HERBERT EUGENE. *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century*. Pp. x, 501. Price, \$3.25, paper; \$3.50, cloth. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1915.

Dr. Bolton has brought together the results of many years of investigation in the archives of Texas, Mexico and Spain, and has thrown great light upon this important but hitherto practically unknown period of Texas history. For instance, he has shown that since Texas was first a buffer province against the encroachments of France and then an important district for the working out of the changes made necessary by the transfer of Louisiana to Spain, the years 1731-1788 were not uneventful, as has been supposed, but were filled with numerous expansive and defensive projects. These facts are established by a series of studies in Spanish colonial and administrative history hitherto published as separate articles in the *Texas State Historical Association Quarterly* and in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, under the following titles: The San Xavier Missions, 1745-1758, The Reorganization of the Lower Gulf Coast, 1746-1768, Spanish Activities on the Lower Trinity River, 1746-1771, and The Removal From and the Reoccupation of Eastern Texas, 1773-1779. To these studies there has been prefixed a valuable and interesting introduction tracing the expansive movements in four directions—in central Texas, along the coast about Matagorda Bay, on the Trinity River, and at Nacogdoches on the extreme north-eastern frontier.

M. A. H.

CLARK, FLOYD BARZILIA. *The Constitutional Doctrines of Justice Harlan*. Pp. vii, 208. Price, \$1.00. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1915.

We are coming to recognize that judge-made law is in reality judge-made law and that the judicial product is dependent upon the temperament and the social philosophy, as well as the logical faculties, of the wielders of judicial power. The opinions of individual judges present, therefore, important subjects for isolated treatment. It is to be hoped that Dr. Clark's study is the forerunner of similar discussions of the doctrines of other jurists. Professor Clark has done an important service in calling attention to the need for this method of approaching the study of constitutional law. His treatment of his subject, however, does not furnish a desirable model for future work in similar fields. Under appropriate heads he collects the cases in which Mr. Justice Harlan wrote opinions, presenting by abstracts and quotations the views of the jurist and comparing them with the opposing views when there was a divided court. The material from the reports is well gleaned and clearly exhibited. But there is little more. We do not see the striking personality behind these opinions any more clearly than we can see

it by reading the official reports. The social and economic tenets of Mr. Justice Harlan are not brought into clear relief, nor are his characteristic habits of reasoning well disclosed. There are photographs from different angles but we look in vain for a real portrait. We are not told why Mr. Justice Harlan was so often in the minority, nor given an estimate of the degree to which our law would have been better or worse if his views had uniformly commended themselves to his colleagues. Dr. Clark has done so well in what he has undertaken, that it seems ungracious to criticise him for not undertaking more. But the work which he has left undone is of such importance that it is sincerely to be hoped that future scholars will not be satisfied to leave similar omissions in their presentations of the constitutional doctrines of other jurists.

T. R. P.

CODY, SHERWIN. *How to Deal With Human Nature in Business*. Pp. xx, 488. Price, \$2.00. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1915.

This book is an attempt at a unification of the various factors involved in the ever widening selling field. The abrupt turning from generalization to the concrete rather startles at first, but withal the author shows clearly the relation between individual efficiency and the specific problems involved in business correspondence, advertising and salesmanship. The general spirit of the text should prove exceedingly suggestive to the selling executive, for the author succeeds at times in getting at the fundamentals involved in directing and determining the soul movement of a business. The chief criticism consists in a feeling that the author could have written two books with the material on hand rather than one. In other words, he aims to instruct too many selling types at one time. However, it will prove a most suggestive and helpful exposition for those involved in the complicated problem of selling.

H. W. H.

D'OLIVET, FABRE. (Trans. by Nayán Louise Redfield.) *Hermeneutic Interpretation of the Origin of the Social State of Man and of the Destiny of the Adamic Race*. Pp. lix, 548. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

This is a translation of a metaphysical philosophy written in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The author takes as his fundamental principle the theory that the three great powers of the universe are Providence, Destiny, and the Will of Man. He interprets all human development and history as the result of the occult interplay of these forces. The interpretation is speculative, metaphysical, and unscientific in the extreme. The work can be of value only as a contribution to the history of philosophy.

W. L. A.

MARSHALL, THOMAS MAITLAND. *A History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase 1819-1841*. Pp. xiii, 266. Price, \$1.75, paper; \$2.00, cloth. Berkeley: University of California Press.

POLLAK, GUSTAV. *Fifty Years of American Idealism*. Pp. ix, 468. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1915.